Remarks/Arguments

A. Claims in the Case

Claims 1165-1174 and 1288-1297 are pending. Claims 1165-1175 are rejected. Claim 1175 has been cancelled. Claims 1165 and 1174 have been amended. Claims 1288-1297 are new.

B. Amendments

Applicant submits that the amendments made to the specification were made to correct typographical errors. Furthermore, Applicant submits no new matter was added to the specification.

Applicant submits that the amendments made to the drawings were made to correct typographical errors and for clarification. Furthermore, Applicant submits that no new matter was added to the specification.

C. Objections

The abstract was rejected. Applicant has amended the abstract for clarification. Applicant submits that no new matter was added to the specification.

The disclosure was objected to because it is so extensive as to contain numerous details that are unrelated to the claimed invention. Applicant respectfully disagrees. Applicant submits the details in the written disclosure are necessary to enable those skilled in the art to make and use the invention.

D. The Claims Are Not Obvious Over Cited Art Pursuant To 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)

Claims 1165-1174 were rejected as being unpatentable over Applicant's admission as to prior art in the specification, in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,485,399 to Saigo et al. (hereinafter "Saigo") Applicant respectfully disagrees with these rejections.

In order to reject a claim as obvious, the Examiner has the burden of establishing a *prima facie* case of obviousness. *In re Warner et al.*, 379 F.2d 1011, 154 USPQ 173, 177-178 (C.C.P.A. 1967). To establish a *prima facie* obviousness of a claimed invention, all the claim limitations must be taught or suggested by the prior art. *In re Royka*, 490 F.2d 981, 180 U.S.P.Q. 580 (C.C.P.A. 1974), MPEP § 2143.03.

Amended claim 1165 is directed towards a computer-implemented method for collecting prescription information for an eyeglass lens forming apparatus, the eyeglass lens forming apparatus comprising a curing unit configured to apply light and heat to a mold assembly that includes:

> displaying menu items that are configured to collect prescription information from a user;
>
> saving the collected prescription information as a job in a database; and
>
> generating one or more job tickets, wherein one or more of the job tickets are readable by one or more monitoring devices.

Support for the amendment is found in Applicant's specification, which states:

> Each of the menu items allows entry of a portion of the lens prescription. The lens prescription information may include, but is not limited to, job number, patient name, mold assembly holder number, priority, bin location, lens location (i.e., left lens or right lens), lens type, monomer type and/or tint, spherical power, cylindrical power, axis, and add power. The monomer selection may include choices for example, either clear or photochromic lenses. The lens type item may allow selection between spheric single vision, aspheric single vision lenses, flattop bifocal lenses, and asymmetrical progressive lenses. The sphere item

allows the sphere power of the lens to be entered. The cylinder item allows the cylinder power to be entered. The axis item allows the cylinder axis to be entered. The add item allows the add power for multifocal prescriptions to be added. Since the sphere power, cylinder power, cylinder axis, and add power may differ for each eye, and since the molds and gaskets may be specific for the location of the lens (i.e., right lens or left lens), the GUI preferably allows separate entries for right and left lenses.
(Specification, page 158, lines 14-26).

The monitoring device may be a laser or infra-red reading device. In some embodiments, the monitoring device may be a bar code reader for reading a UPC bar code.
(Specification, page 121, lines 13-15).

Receiver computer 2006 may also be configured to generate a job ticket in response to the received eyeglass lens information. For example, a job ticket may include a barcode representative of the received eyeglass lens information. The barcode may be generated by the receiver computer. The job ticket may also include a portion or any of the received eyeglass lens information as described above. Receiver computer 2006 may also be configured to store the generated barcode in the database as a field associated with the received eyeglass lens information. In this manner, the database may include a look-up-table that may be searched by barcode or by any of the eyeglass lens information as described above. In addition, receiver computer 2006 may be further configured to send the generated job ticket to printer 2009. Printer 2009 may be configured to print job tickets in addition to any other type of document. A printed job ticket may be attached to a mold assembly holder by a user. The mold assembly holder may be configured to support an eyeglass lens mold during a process performed by the lens forming apparatus.

Lens forming apparatus 2000 may include first barcode reader 2012. First barcode reader 2012 may be configured to scan a barcode printed on a job ticket. For example, first barcode reader 2012 may include a light source and a detector. The light source may be configured to scan a beam of light across a barcode. The detector may be configured to detect light reflected from the barcode. The job ticket may be generated by the receiver computer 2006 as described above. First barcode reader 2012 may be coupled to controller computer 2002 and may be configured to send information representative of the barcode such as the detected light to controller computer 2002 over a serial line connection. The controller computer may be configured to send the information representative of the barcode to receiver computer 2006 over network 2004.

In addition, receiver computer 2006 may be configured to search the database of eyeglass lens orders using the information representative of the barcode as described above. Alternatively, the receiver computer may process the

information representative of the barcode to determine information representative of an eyeglass lens order. For example, the receiver computer may search a first database with the barcode to determine information representative of an eyeglass lens order associated with the barcode. In addition, the receiver computer may use the determined information representative of an eyeglass order to search a second database. Furthermore, receiver computer 2006 may be configured to send results of searching the database to controller computer 2002 over computer network 2004. Results of searching the database may include any of the information representative of an eyeglass lens order as described above and a barcode associated with the eyeglass lens order. For example, results of searching the database may include a job number, a patient name, a mold assembly holder number, a priority, a bin location, a lens location (i.e., left lens or right lens), a lens type, a monomer type and/or tint, a spherical power, a cylindrical power, axis, an add power, curing conditions. In addition, controller computer 2002 may be configured to at least temporarily store the information in a memory coupled to controller computer 2002.

In a further embodiment, receiver computer 2006 may be configured to determine a front mold member identity and a back mold member identity from the information representative of the eyeglass lens order. In addition, receiver computer 2006 may be configured to send the determined front mold member identity and the determined back mold member identity to controller computer 2002. Alternatively, controller computer 2002 may be configured to determine the front mold member identity and the back mold member identity from information representative of an eyeglass lens order, which may be received from receiver computer 2006.
(Specification, page 135, line 1 through page 136, line 21).

The Office Action states:

The admitted prior art does not reach the extent of "displaying menu items that are configured to collect prescription information" and "saving the collected prescription information as a job in a database".

...it would have obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to use the "menu"-based "database' population scheme of Saigo to provide instructions to the "curing unit" that applicant admits is "conventional." The motivation is to extend the variety of lenses that may be made by the Saigo terminal."

Applicant submits that Saigo in combination with the prior art does not appear to teach or suggest the features of the claims including, but not limited to, the feature of "generating one or more job tickets, wherein one or more of the job tickets are readable by one or more monitoring

devices." Saigo appears to teach transmitting prescription data to terminal computers connected to equipment and/or displaying the data on a display device. Saigo states:

> The mainframe 201 stores a spectacle lens process/design program, a bevel process/design program, etc., computes a lens shape including a bevel figure in accordance with the input data, and transfers the results of computations to the terminal computer 101 through the public communication line 300 to be displayed at the display device, as well as to terminal computers 210, 220, 230, 240 and 250 in the factory 200 via a LAN 202.
>
> The terminal computer 210 is connected to a rough edger (curve generator) 211 and a sand polisher 212. In accordance with the results of computations supplied from the mainframe 201, the computer 210 controls the rough edger 211 and the sand polisher 212 to finish the curved rear surface of a lens with a front surface having already been finished.
>
> The terminal computer 220 is connected to a lens meter 221 and a thickness gauge 222. The terminal computer 220 compares measurement values obtained by the lens meter 221 and the thickness gauge 222 with the results of computations supplied from the mainframe 201, to perform an acceptance/rejection inspection on each lens with a curved rear (back) surface having been finished, and places a mark (three-point mark) indicating the optical center on each of the accepted tenses.
>
> The terminal computer 230 is connected to a marker 231 and an image processor 232. In accordance with the results of computations supplied from the mainframe 201, the computer 230 determines a blocking position at which a lens is to be blocked (held) when edging and beveling are carried out, and puts a mark indicating the blocking position. A blocking jig is fixed on the lens at the blocking position.
>
> The terminal computer 240 is connected to a numerically controlled (NC) lens grinding machine 241 composed of a machining center, and a chuck interlock 242. In accordance with the results of computations supplied from the mainframe 201, the terminal computer 240 carries out edging and beveling of lenses.
>
> The terminal computer 250 is connected to a measuring apparatus 251 for measuring the figure of a bevel vertex. The terminal computer 250 compares the circumference and shape of a beveled lens, measured by the apparatus 251, with the results of computations supplied from the mainframe 210, to determine whether the process is acceptable or not.
> (Column 5, line 48 through Column 6, line 17).

Applicant submits that the prior art alone and/or in combination with Saigo does not teach the features of claim 1165, including but not limited to, the feature of "generating one or more job tickets, wherein one or more of the job tickets are readable by one or more monitoring devices." As such, Applicant submits that independent claim

1165 is patentable over the cited art. Applicant further submits that the claims dependent on claim 1165 (claims 1166-1174 and new claims 1288-1297) are patentable over the prior art.

E. Prior Art Made of Record.

Applicant submits that the prior art made of record alone and/or in combination with the cited art does not teach the features of independent claim 1165 and the claims dependent thereon (claims 1166-1174 and new claims 1288-1297).

F. Many Of The Dependent Claims Are Separately Patentable

The Examiner is also respectfully requested to separately consider each of the dependent claims for patentability. Many of the dependent claims in addition to those mentioned above are independently patentable.

For instance, claim 1167 states in part, "wherein displaying menu items comprises displaying a menu item requesting the monomer type." The features of claim 1167, in combination with the features of independent claim 1165, do not appear to be taught or suggested by the prior art.

Claim 1168 states in part, "displaying menu items comprises displaying a menu item requesting the lens position." The features of claim 1168, in combination with the features of independent claim 1165, do not appear to be taught or suggested by the prior art.

Claim 1169 states in part, "displaying menu items comprises displaying a menu item requesting the tinting of the eyeglass lens." The features of claim 1168, in combination with the features of independent claim 1165, do not appear to be taught or suggested by the prior art.

Claim 1174 states in part, "verifying that information has been entered in the menu items, and verifying that the entered information represents an eyeglass lens that can be cured by the

curing unit." The features of claim 1174, in combination with the features of independent claim 1165, do not appear to be taught or suggested by the prior art.

G. Additional Remarks

Based on the above, Applicant respectfully requests favorable reconsideration.

Applicant respectfully requests a three-month extension of time. If any additional extension of time is necessary, Applicant hereby requests the appropriate extension of time. A Fee Authorization is enclosed for the extension of time fee. If any fees are inadvertently omitted or if any additional fees are required, please charge those fees to Meyertons, Hood, Kivlin, Kowert & Goetzel, P.C. Deposit Account Number 50-1505/5040-06324/EBM

Respectfully submitted,

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